

The Columbus Democrat.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901.

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H. H. Worthington, Editor.]

THE DEMOCRAT

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CANDIDATES.

The fee for announcing the name of a candidate is \$10.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

We are authorized to announce Dr. Daniel O. Williams, of Hinds county as a candidate for Secretary of State. [Paid.]

STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce Gen. Jesse Speight, as a candidate at the next November election to represent Lowndes county in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce Capt. P. B. Starke, as a candidate for Senator at Lowndes County, at the ensuing November election.

REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorized to announce Joseph S. Leake, as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Representatives at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce John T. Connell, as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Representatives at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Ovid P. Brown, as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Representatives at the ensuing November election.

JUDICIAL.

We are authorized to announce The Hon. Wendley S. Bennett, as a candidate for re-election, at the next November election for the office of Circuit Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Mississippi, composed of the counties of Lowndes, Noxubee, Kemper, Winston and Oktibbeha. [Paid \$5.]

We are authorized to announce George E. Clayton, as a candidate at the next November election for the office of Circuit Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Mississippi, composed of the counties of Lowndes, Noxubee, Kemper, Winston and Oktibbeha. [Paid \$5.]

We are authorized to announce Eli Abbott, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. Pryor M. Grant, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Lowndes County at the ensuing November election.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

We are authorized to announce Sterling H. Lester, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes County at the next November election. [Paid.]

We are authorized to announce John D. Montgomery, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes county at our next election. [Paid.]

We are authorized to announce Eversard Dowsing Jun., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

PROBATE CLERK.

We are authorized to announce William P. Puller as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk for Lowndes County at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Robert Weir, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce John M. Hughes, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, at the next November election. [Paid.]

MAYORALTY.

We are authorized to announce Greene Hill Esq., as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Columbus, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Abram Murdock, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Columbus, at the ensuing November election.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce Jno. N. Mullin, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Lowndes County, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Elihu B. Gaston as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Andrew H. Jordan, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Harrison Hale, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Lowndes county at the next November election.

CORONER.

We are authorized to announce Alfred Thacher, as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Lowndes County at the ensuing November election.

CONSTABLE.

We are authorized to announce Thos. E. Bell, as a candidate for the office of Town Constable at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Robert Blakeley, as a candidate for Town Constable at the November election. [Paid.]

TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce Lawson H. Willeford, as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Lowndes County at the next ensuing November election. [Paid.]

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Waddell as a candidate for Tax Collector for the County of Lowndes at the next November election. [Paid.]

We are authorized to announce Gideon Woodruff, as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Michael McCarty as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Lowndes county at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce John Weedon, as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Lowndes county at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Thos. J. Lewis, as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

PERFECT POETRY.

The following exquisite lines were lately addressed by the first of living English poets, Thomas Campbell, to a child, whom he accidentally met, only four years of age:

I hold it a religious duty,
To love and worship children's beauty;
They're the least of earth's dear things—
They're the fairest from the hand of God.
With heavenly looks they make us sure
The heaven that made them must be pure.
We love them not in earthly fashion,
But with a beatific passion.

I chanced yesterday, to behold
A maiden child at beauty's mould;
The little cherub, to my view,
Was sculpture brought to life anew,
Her eyes had a poetic glow—
Her pouting mouth was Cupid's bow,
And through her cheek I could discern
Her neck and shoulder's symmetry.
'Twas obvious, from her walk and gait,
Her limbs were beautifully straight,
I stopped at once, and was told,
Though tall, she was but four years old—
Her guide so grave an aspect wore
I could not ask a question more—
But following her, The little one
Threw backward, ever and anon,
Her lovely neck, as if to say,
I know you love me, MISTERS GRAY;
For by its instinct childhood's eye
Is shrewd in physiognomy;
They well distinguish frowning art
From sterling fondness of the heart.
And so she flirted like a true
Good woman, till we bade adieu.
'Twas then I with regret grew wild—
Oh! how soon, interesting child—
Why asked I not the name and name?
My courage failed me—more's the shame.

But where abides this Jewel rare,
Oh! ye that own her tell me where!
For she it makes my heart and soul
To think I never may meet her more.
London, April, 1841.

Florida.—The following very satisfactory news we find in the Charleston Mercury. We hope the War in Florida will soon be terminated for the last time, now that that formidable Chief and his tribe have retired from the field. We cannot commend too highly the energy, perseverance and determination exhibited by Col. Worth, who seems to have managed these wild bandits more skilfully than his predecessors. They must, however, be now pretty well tired down and exhausted and entirely deprived of those resources from which they could expect to be able to carry on the war much longer. We expect soon to hear of the balance of the tribes coming in and offering themselves for emigration. Any how, the war cannot last much longer if prosecuted with vigor. —Montgomery Advertiser.

SAVANNAH, August 7.

Glorious news from Florida! Co-coo-chee's whole band in. Close of the Florida War.—By the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida, that the war, for the ninety ninth time, may now be considered as at an end. Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the Gen. Taylor, says that he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

When Co-coo-chee's family came in, Col. Worth told him that he might go on shore from the schooner where he is confined and see them. He refused to go, saying, that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The Colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles, and after a warm greeting with his family, he dined with the Colonel, and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced, he told Col. Worth that he had but one request more to make, and that was, to allow him and his people to go West as soon as possible!

We understand that Col. Worth, on taking command in Florida, set the first day of January, 1842, as the time of closing this war. From his admirable management and indomitable perseverance, seconded by the gallant officers and troops now in the field, there is every prospect that he will redeem his pledge. Should he succeed, he will have the honor of accomplishing what older and more experienced commanders have failed to perform.

Good.—The Lowell Courier gives, on the authority of a gentleman from Texas, the following anecdote:—Not long since a man in the young republic killed a citizen in cold blood. He went immediately to a lawyer to consult him as to what course he should pursue. The lawyer, after patiently listening to his case, gravely advised him to "run away."

"Run away!" enquired the client, manifesting great astonishment.

"Yes, 'tis your only safe course."

"Run away!" again exclaimed the murderer. "Good heavens! am I not in Texas already?"

The last case of absence of mind, is that of a clerk, who being sent, to make a deposit of one dollar, put it in his pocket and discovered his mistake when he found himself en route for Texas. —Jb.

AGRICULTURE.

How to improve a poor hill side. A red, poor, parched up, unproductive hill side, is one of the most uncomely features belonging to a farm. There are, however, many ways of enriching poor spots of land, but at present we will mention but three modes.

1st. In hauling stable manure, leaves from the woods, mould, and often by liming, poor land may be made quite fertile; but this mode is so expensive that it will admit of but small portions being improved. If land is enriched by the best stable dung, in three or four years the operation must be repeated, or swift deterioration takes place.

2d. By sowing several of the grasses on the same land, and grazing stock upon it, it may be enriched very fast. If this is the plan adopted after grazing two or three years at most, the land might be turned over in the fall and sown in wheat or rye—if in the latter, it might be pastured till April, and then it would bear a corn crop. [After taking off the wheat or rye crop, if clover had been put up on the ground, a good stand will soon appear. When this is the case, it may be grazed the second and third years, or if desired, a crop of hay may be taken off each season, and then it will afford some good grazing. By managing land thus, it may be made very rich in a few years, and yield a constant profit to the owner.]

3d. We do not entertain a doubt, but Jerusalem Artichokes on hill sides, and exhausted spots of land, if eaten in the winter by hogs, will make land very rich. In the first place, Artichokes afford an abundance of foliage which shades the ground in summer, and falls after frost, is covered by the rooting of the hogs, and sets in a short time. In the second place, swine give large quantities of the very best manure, while rooting after their food. We do not say that any one of the foregoing modes is to be adopted to the rejection of the rest, but all should be pursued as far as the farmer's means will permit.

Tenn. Agricul. Wist.

To stop wasps and fill gullies.—It is quite astonishing to see many farmers much injured by wasps which might be stopped by very little trouble, if taken early, or if the right plan were pursued. Corn stalks, brush, loose stones, oldlogs, or almost any kind of rubbish thrown into ditches made by collections of running water, will have a salutary effect in preventing further violence, and frequently in stopping them entirely. Locust trees planted in gullies will soon take root, and eventually prevent further depredations. In addition to the advantage of putting an end to the wash in a few years, the farmer will have a delightful shade for his stock and valuable timber tree on his land. We have known Herds Grass (Red Top) sown in washes, and in a year or two, the roots had taken such strong hold as to prevent more injury. After noticing these items, each agriculturist will be the better able to judge of the extent of the gullies, and washes in his fields, and apply the most suitable remedy. —Agricul. Wist.

Berkshire Hogs.—I believe that, with half the quantity of corn the Berkshires will make good pork, and more of it than any other breed I have ever known. Upon good grass they will require no feeding. They are the most quiet hogs, and the best nurses I have ever seen. I have never known one to jump a fence eighteen inches high, and one of the greatest recommendations to Virginia farmers is, that a single cross of the Berkshire upon the common stock immediately changes and improves the character of the offspring. To show the additional weight and size obtained by the improved cross, I would refer you to a communication in the March number of the Farmer's Register, page 174, where the weight of several large lots in Ohio of the cross reported to have averaged from two hundred and thirty-five pounds, at sixteen and twenty months old. In the same article, one single cross, under the most unfavorable circumstances, is reported to have effected an increase average of one hundred and two pounds over the weight of the original stock. E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, Massachusetts, sent to market, on the 22d February last, fifteen half Berkshires, from fifteen to eighteen months old, of which the total weight was seven thousand nine hundred and fifty eight, an average of five hundred and thirty and a half pounds. Some of these weighing upwards of five hundred pounds were only fifteen months old.

In a letter from John Mahard, Esq., of Cincinnati, one of the largest pork packers in that city, it is stated that the half blood Berkshires are found to stand driving better than any other breed of hogs. These facts are sufficient, I presume, without thousands of others that could be adduced, to establish the superiority of this celebrated stock. A. B. SHELTON, [Southern Planter.]

MOORE'S CHERRIES.—It is well known that the trees of this kind of cherries, which are the most valuable of any cultivated in this part of the country, are nearly all killed by knots formed on the small limbs; to prevent which, a person who has tried the experiment, recommends those who have trees of this kind, to bore a hole with a large spike, gimlet in the stem of the tree 3 or 4 feet above the ground, the hole sloping downwards towards the heart of the tree, and put into the hole the bulk of a middle sized rifle bullet of quick silver, plug up the hole with wood, cut it off close, so that the bark may grow over it. This will prevent any more knots from forming, and the tree will become thriving and healthy. The best time to do this is in the spring, when the sap is rising. The old knots should be removed. —[American Farmer.]

BOYS IN HORSES.—O. T. Major, in the Ky. Farmer, says he has tested the following for many years. "For Boys or attack of the Grub, cause the horse to be well shopped in the flank with the open hand or paddle, the sound causes them to let go, which relieves the suffering horse."

John M. Johnson, in the 'Farmer's Cabinet,' says that while his neighbors are occasionally losing a horse from the Boies, he has never had a case among his stock, tho' he has been rearing horses for market for several years—he attributes his security to his salting his horses several times a week, the salt strengthening the stomach and destroying the grub, which might otherwise destroy the horse.

SCOURS IN COLTS.—The same writer says that scours or hixty of bowels may be cured thus: take a pint of strong coffee a little over milk warm, add two table-spoonsful of flour, and break into it two eggs, stir well together, and give

the whole as a drench. Two doses are generally sufficient for the most inveterate attack, if taken in time.

Cole.—Mr. J. says after resorting to all the means usually adopted without success, for a fine young horse suddenly taken with colic, and which he had given over to die, he recollected reading of laudanum being a sovereign remedy in that dangerous disease, and lost no time in administering about half an ounce, and in about ten minutes he appeared perfectly well.

Founder.—For founder in horses, Mr. J. generally succeeds in taking from the neck vein about a gallon of blood, and administering as a drink a quart of sassafras tea, made strong, one table-spoonful of sulphur, and a quarter of an ounce of assafetida; withholding any drink for 5 or 6 hours, at the end of which should be not be better, repeat the bleeding, taking half the quantity and giving another sassafras drench, offering him bran or oats scalded with sassafras tea, his drink being mixed with the tea; his feet should be well cleaned and filled with cow manure.

Horn Distemper.—A "Practical Farmer" in the Boston Cultivator, while he admits that the application of spirits turpentine is good, asserts the use of hot brimstone is still better, for the cure of horn ail; he puts one spoonful boiling hot into the cavity just between the horns.

KEEPING ICE.—The following simple and effective mode of keeping ice is recommended in the Kentucky Farmer.

"At sunrise take from the ice-house as much ice as will probably be wanted till the day, and cover it up in some saw dust placed in a barrel which sits in the dairy house. Each morning it must be placed in dry saw-dust, as after the saw dust gets wet, we have found it does not prevent the ice melting so well as when dry. It is very easy to keep two parcels of saw dust to be used alternately, the one for covering the ice while the other is being dried. At night the size of any given lump is scarce perceptibly diminished.—At any with your half ton of lumber, charcoal and zinc, with which you are humped under the name of refrigerator."

Recipe for the cure of swiney in horses, which is also excellent for wounds, bruises and sprains in horses.—To 1 pint of unboiled flax-seed oil, add half a pint of spirits turpentine, 12 1/2 cents worth of oil of amber, 12 1/2 cents worth of oil of spike, 12 1/2 do of oil of stone, 12 1/2 do camphor—mix them together—amount the dissolved part of your horse with the liniment made as above stated, nine days, observing to anoint three days in succession, and then mix three. Immediately after anointing, heat the hornet in well with a hot iron. The several three days that you anoint your horse with the liniment, his disordered part should be well anointed with fresh butter; though this may be dispensed with. Previous to anointing your horse with the liniment the second and third times of three days, the whole mass of accumulated grease should be washed off with warm soap suds, and then dried before applying the liniment, is intended particularly for the swiney. For bruises, sprains and wounds, it may be applied in the same manner that you would use other liniments in like cases. The above mentioned liniment has effectually cured every case of the swiney in which I have known it applied.

Pickling—general directions.—Brass should be used for vessels in the process, thoroughly cleansed before using, and no vinegar allowed to cool in them. This precaution is necessary to prevent the formation of veridigina, an active poison. Boil alum and salt in the vinegar, in proportion of half a tea cup of salt and table-spoonful of alum to three gallons of vinegar. Vessels that have any grease about them will not do for pickles. Stone and wood are the only proper materials in which to keep pickles when made. All pickles should be stirred up occasionally. When any scum rises, the vinegar needs scalding. Pickles may be speeded or not at pleasure; and when the vinegar becomes weak from use, it may be thrown away and fresh vinegar substituted. Good, but not the sharpest vinegar is best for pickles.

Cabbages.—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage; put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days. To a gallon of vinegar put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper-corns and cinnamon. Caves and spices may be added, but they darken the color of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it white hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining. It is necessary to turn the vinegar from the cabbage several times, return it again white hot. This makes them tender. Purple cabbage, the heads not large, but fine and firm, are best for pickles.

SAVING OF SEEDS.—As far as possible, every farmer should save his own seeds. If he is careful and select none but the best, the quality of them at the proper time, he is more sure of their seed and quality than if he purchases, or, as is too frequently the case, begs them, and is, of course, less liable to failures and disappointments in his crops. There are many small seeds, such as are wanted for the garden, herbs, roots, vegetables, flowers, etc., which should be saved as they ripen, and so many always wanted and welcome when the seasons come round. No vegetable or plant should be selected, or planted out for seed, that is not of the best quality, as it costs no more to raise seed from a good plant than an inferior one.

THE PEACH TREE GRUB.—Take away some of the earth from the body of the tree, and put fresh wood ashes in the place, and a little higher against the tree. When you perform this in the spring, May or June, and again in the early autumn, September, the worms will not injure the trees, and the ashes serve as a useful manure. —Cultivator.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.—It is said that if the old cotton stalks are pulled up and burnt, it will effectually destroy all the caterpillars in the field. A planter says that in searching his cotton field to discover what had become of the caterpillars so destructive to the last year's crops, in the first stalk he cut up, he found snugly housed in the pit, six caterpillars, on examining some fifty more stalks, he found in every one some eight or ten worms and nearly every one alive. He is of the opinion that many bugs so destructive to cotton are nurtured in this way. —Lafayette Chronicle.

"I believe in the law and the profits," as the peddler said when he pocketed the fee.

ABSTRACT OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

The first section establishes a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, and provides that all persons owing debts, who shall by petition, setting forth a list of their creditors, the amount due each, with an inventory of their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court, shall be deemed Bankrupt. All persons being merchants, or retailers, bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers owing not less than \$2000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may, on petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe not less than \$200, be so declared in the following cases, to wit:—in case of departure from the state, with intent to defraud; of having procured himself to be arrested, or having removed goods for concealment, or having fraudulently assigned. Any such person, however, may have a trial by jury to ascertain the facts.

The second section declares all future payments made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or to prefer any creditor, fraudulent and void, and the person making them shall receive no discharge. So in case of a voluntary bankruptcy—if he secures any preference to one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of this law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless a majority of the creditors assent to it.

By section third, all property, of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by death of said assignee—except such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference to the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value \$300, and also the necessary wearing apparel. On exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter is to be decided by the court.

The fourth section provides that every bankrupt who faithfully complies with the provisions of the act shall be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate to that effect granted him; not, however, within 90 days of the decree being granted, nor till 70 days notice shall have been given to all the creditors to appear and show cause why the certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their debts shall, at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent of the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, shall be found by the court or jury that the bankrupt has, in all things, complied with the requirements of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

Section fifth provides that creditors coming in and proving their claims shall be paid pro rata, and no preference shall be given except for debts due to the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. Debts not due till a future day shall have their value ascertained and allowed.

The sixth section gives the District Court jurisdiction in all matters arising under this act.—The Court to regulate the forms of proceeding and the fees.

The seventh section provides that all proceedings shall take place in the district where the bankrupt resides. By section eighth the Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of the bankrupt transferrable to or vested in the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Section ninth provides that all sales by the assignee, shall be made as ordered by the Court, and all assets paid into Court within sixty days of the time of their receipt, and the assignee shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section tenth requires the collections or assets to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed, if practicable, in two years.

Section eleventh gives the assignee authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, etc., upon any property, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order of direction of the court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause why such order or direction should not be passed.

Section twelfth establishes the fees to be charged by the officers, and makes all the proceedings matters of record.

Section thirteenth provides for cases in which two or more persons who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

The remaining sections prescribe the forms of deeds to be given by the assignee, and the time when the act shall take effect, and the period of its duration.—N. Y. Express.

[The provisions of the bill do not extend to corporations.]

A dandy in New Orleans, wishing for an excuse to speak to a beautiful lady in the street with whom he was unacquainted, drew his nice white cambric handkerchief from his pocket, as he approached her, and inquired if she hadn't dropped it. The lady glanced at the handkerchief, nodded assent, took it and marched on, leaving the exquisite to be laughed at by his companion.—Jb.

Multiply the figure 9 by any other single figure and the two figures composing the product, added together, will make 9. Thus, 9 multiplied by 4, will make 36, which two figures added together, make 9, add so with all the other figures.—Jb.

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

THAN

On one side of the big pond lived John Bull and on the other lived Brother Jonathan.

John Bull's farm was poor and unproductive; but his children were famous weavers of Cotton and woolen goods, and very skilful in the working of iron, Brass, and all sorts of metals.

Brother Jonathan had a great deal of fresh rich ground, and could raise cotton, grain, and all sorts of produce, as well as cattle and sheep much cheaper than John Bull could.

They carried their products and manufactures to and fro in boats, and exchanged the one for the other.

But there was a serious impediment to their trade, which rendered it much less extensive and useful than it otherwise would have been.

The difficulty was this:—At the landing on the side of the pond where John Bull lived, an old fellow called George King had built a toll-house, and compelled every body who brought any thing to sell John Bull's family, to give a part of it, or pay him a portion of its value. In like manner, whoever carried anything away, after paying or exchanging for it, had to give him a part of it, or pay him a portion of its value. The one he called an import duty, and the other an export duty.

On the other side of the pond was Uncle Sam, with his toll-house. He was kind enough not to take any part of Brother Jonathan's products as the toll end; but not a thing would he permit to come in, unless at least one-fifth part of it, or the value thereof, was given to him. This he called an import duty.

In this way George King took to himself at least one fifth, twenty per cent. of all that came in, and all that went out, and Uncle Sam took one-fifth or twenty per cent. of all that came in.

The thing worked this way:—When Brother Jonathan went over in his boat with one hundred bushels of wheat to exchange with John Bull for cloth, George King compelled him, as soon as he landed, to measure out twenty bushels and put it into his warehouse, (or else pay him the price of twenty bushels,) which left him eighty bushels to buy cloth with. With this eighty bushels he bought eighty yards of cloth; but George King would not let him put it into his boat, until he had measured off and given him sixteen yards, being one-fifth of the whole, (or paid him the price of it.)

At length Jonathan got back to his own side of the pond with 64 yards of cloth; but Uncle Sam would not let him land it until he had measured off and given him twelve and four-fifths yards of it, being one-fifth of the sixty-four, or paid its value. Thus, brother Jonathan, after he had finished his voyage found himself in possession of fifty-one and one-fifth yards of cloth in return for his hundred bushels of wheat.

Now, it is evident enough, that but for the tolls he had to pay to George King and Uncle Sam, he would have got home with one hundred yards of cloth for his hundred bushels of wheat, instead of fifty-one and one-fifth.

Just so it was on the other side:—John Bull started with a hundred yards of cloth, to exchange for wheat with Brother Jonathan. George King compelled him before he started to measure off and give him twenty yards of his cloth, leaving but eighty.

As soon as he reached the other side of the pond, Uncle Sam compelled him to measure off and give him one-fifth or twenty per cent. of the balance, leaving only sixty-four yards.

This sixty-four yards he exchanged for sixty-four bushels of wheat and returned home.

But George King would not let him land until he measured off and gave him one-fifth (or 20 per cent.) of the wheat, leaving only fifty-one and one-fifth bushels, when he might have had one hundred, but for the exactions of George King and Uncle Sam.

Thus did George King and Uncle Sam treat John Bull and Brother Jonathan and their families. What was their toll and other incidental charges, they took to themselves just about one-half the products and manufactures the old farmer sent out to sell. Sometimes George King's caprices, would not let Brother Jonathan land any grain at all for sale and exchange with John Bull and his family; pretending that he knew better what was good for them than they did themselves, the consequence of which was, that John Bull had to pay much more for his bread than he otherwise would. At the same time, not being able to sell Brother Jonathan as much cloth as he would have done, if he could have taken grain in payment, he had much less means to buy with, and in this way his children were often reduced to a most wretched and starving condition.

On the other hand, Brother Jonathan, in all his dealing with John Bull, got but half as much for his grain and other products as he would have gotten but for tolls exacted going and coming, the consequence of which was, that he was not so rich and his family were not so well clad as they otherwise would have been. Indeed, he was compelled to make cloth himself to help to clothe his children, though the same labor would have brought him twice as much cloth, if he could have gotten it without these heavy tolls.

APPLICATION.—This allegory explains the operation of Tariffs, whether for revenue or protection. They are a tax to the income of the farmer and manufacturer, equal in their operation upon the United States and Great Britain to ONE HALF the value of all the articles the people of the two countries buy of each other. It is just as if a tax-gatherer stood at the farmer's gate and took from him ONE FOURTH of all he carries out to sell, and ONE THIRD of all he brings back.

Tariffs are the most adroit schemes ever contrived to take from farmers, and all the working classes, the fruits of their labor without their knowing it, and using them for the support of armies and navies, pensioners, and sinecurists, bankers and fundholders—in fine, to make the M. J. N. Y. work for the F. E. W.—Kendall's Exporter.

TO KILL BED BUGS.—Gum camphor and bare soap will effect